

WAR DECLARED AND
CITY AWAITS ATTACKNaval Militia Take Annual
Cruise on Ships of North
Atlantic Squadron.

LARGE FLEET FOR DEFENCE

Torpedo Boats, Destroyers and
Submarines Will Be Ever on
the Alert to Protect
New York.

War, grim, deadly war, has been declared. Battleships are cleared for action, cathead lookouts doubled and night glasses carefully polished. Torpedo boats and destroyers have all the coal that can be stowed aboard them, and the speedy submarines are moving crablike beneath the waters.

A powerful fleet of nine first class battleships and one fast armored cruiser is lying somewhere in the Atlantic within a day's run of the Statue of Liberty and threatening the city. The Navy Department, realizing the gravity of the situation, has ordered the mobilization of a flotilla of twelve torpedo boats and destroyers and some half dozen submarines.

An attack is looked for at any time after to-day. When it is made will depend largely upon weather conditions. If there comes a good black, rainy night, when it is impossible to see a cable's length ahead, the one best bet is that the defending forces will have their hands full.

The time has come to give the naval militia their annual cruise, and the Navy Department has decided to take advantage of the proximity of the North Atlantic Squadron to New York to give its "landlubbers" soldiers a glimpse of what life on board ship in time of real war means. Hence, the attack and defense of this city.

Yesterday the battleship Maine, tied up to a wharf on the North River, took on board the naval militia from this state and headed out to sea to join the attacking fleet. The naval militia from Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina and the District of Columbia also embarked to the number of 2,000, officers and men, and will rendezvous somewhere near Gardiner's Bay.

Large Attacking Fleet.

The attacking fleet will consist of the battleships Missouri, Maine, Ohio, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, Virginia, Nebraska and Idaho, and the cruiser Washington, under the command of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, whose flag flies from the Missouri.

This war game, planned mainly for the benefit of the "fresh water auxiliaries," will prove, it is believed, one of the most interesting series of manoeuvres ever attempted. The principal object is to find out just how effective torpedo boats and submarines would prove in checking an attack by a hostile fleet.

The flotilla will probably attempt a number of night attacks itself as soon as it can discover the position of the enemy. There is nothing more nerve trying than a torpedo boat attack by night.

Lying close to the water, painted so that they resemble darkness itself, they are seen dashing toward the ponderous fighting ships at express train speed. On board the battleships every precaution is taken to avoid surprise, for if the torpedo boats succeed in getting within range before being sunk the destruction of the battleships is assured. The lookouts are doubled, the searchlights constantly play over the waters, the guns are loaded, open cases of shells placed by them, their crews sleep around them. Every moment the cry of warning is longed for and dreaded.

Suddenly from out of the darkness ahead some "picks up" a little black object cutting through the water, blacker smoke pouring in clouds from her funnels. Instantly the bugles ring out. The gun crews leap to their work. Their rifles must be quick and accurate, or in shorter space than it takes to tell some five millions of government property will be blown to atoms.

Such is a torpedo attack at night, such the feeling of the men on board the battleships. As for the men on the little dark green boats—why, they figure out that there is no hope for them, anyhow. Their only aim is to get in close enough to do their work and leave the rest to divine providence.

Greenhorn Must Learn a Lot.

The naval militia will learn, among other things, what it is to stand "watch on and watch off," how it feels to turn out before one has had time to get asleep and peer through darkness an interminable four hours. They will also learn how to get into a hammock without falling out, a difficult accomplishment for the greenhorn, and a host of other useful things which they never even heard of before.

And they will long, oh! so ardently, for just one hour on good old land before the cruise is over.

They will also learn how to swing their hammocks in the dark. This is an especially important fundamental in a woman's training. It will be recalled that on one memorable occasion a fleet was attacking Baltimore. Under ideal weather conditions the warships had whipped past the forts guarding the Chesapeake and anchored later on in an inlet. The following night was even more perfect for the attack. Laboriously the ships had been worked up the bay until they were fairly abreast of Fort Mifflin. All was quiet ashore. The watchtowers of the fort had not been able to pick up a single ship.

The commanding admiral was congratulating himself upon his success and was indulging in delightful reveries of the surprise of the citizens of Baltimore when they awoke the next morning to find the entire fleet anchored in their harbor, of the disgust and chagrin of the army contingent at learning the aforesaid news, and lastly of the pleasant sensation of reading that congratulatory

The Forbidden Way

By GEORGE GIBBS

The second instalment of this fine new serial plunges the reader into intrigue, social rivalry and high finance. See the next SUNDAY MAGAZINE of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

SEA TORTOISE ON MOUNTAIN

Animal Petrified and Said To Be
400,000 Years Old.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Los Angeles, July 15.—Three thousand feet above sea level, on the slope of Mount Baldy, and fifty miles from the coast, Thomas Donlon yesterday found a perfect fossil of a huge sea tortoise, which Hector Alliot, curator of the Southwest Museum, pronounces the most important discovery of the kind ever made in Southern California. Donlon has a bee ranch and was seeking rock to hold down the lid of the hive when he saw a shell protruding from the ground. He dug it up and it proved a solid stone, weighing one hundred pounds, and showing the exact markings and even some of the original color on the back and yellow bottom. The specimen is nearly thirty inches in diameter.

Alliot estimates it as 400,000 years old, and beyond doubt the most ancient ever picked up on the Western Hemisphere.

It swam in these seas, he says, when California and all other territory this side of the Rocky Mountains was still a mile or two under water. When that great earth spasm occurred which lifted the peaks of Shasta, Rainier and Whitney out of the depths and brought new land into being this tortoise undoubtedly perished, and, already petrified, was subsequently rolled and ground in glacial period ice for 70,000 years. The marks of this show clearly. One flipper is intact. The head and edges of the shell were obliterated. Hundreds of large petrified clams were found embedded in the shale near the tortoise.

THE WOES OF A BACHELOR

Provisions of a \$500,000 Legacy
Make Him Matrimonial Mark.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Mattson, Ill., July 15.—Charles T. Mattson, a bachelor, to-day filed notice that he would contest the will of his father, Joel A. Mattson, president of the Mattson Savings Bank, who left his \$500,000 estate to the son on condition that he "must refrain from gambling and drinking intoxicating liquors and at the age of fifty years be married and living with a virtuous woman." If Mattson fails to qualify, the will provides that the city of Mattson is to get the half million dollars unconditionally.

Since the will was widely published Charles T. Mattson has received an average of twenty proposals of marriage a day, all through the mails. The notice of contest is his answer to the writers. "Forty years I have lived without a wife," Mr. Mattson said, "but some of these proposals are so touching I may reconsider my determination to contest the will."

GOES SOUTH WITH \$3,500

Bank Messenger Leaves Chicago
with That Amount—\$7 Left.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Chicago, July 15.—Betrayed by a pretty eighteen-year-old girl, with whom he had fallen in love, Albert McGookin, who is charged with absconding with \$3,500 belonging to the depositors of the First National Bank of Englewood, was arrested at Marengo, Ill., and brought back to Chicago to-day.

McGookin, who is twenty years old, is said to have confessed to spending all of the \$3,500, except \$7, in two diamonds, travelling in first class style and having a good time with girls. He was wearing a diamond ring and a diamond shirt stud and had bought a bronco when arrested.

McGookin was employed by the bank as a messenger. On June 3 he collected money from certain depositors at Grand Crossing, and left Chicago the same day, going to Kankakee, Ill., on a trolley car. He went to Memphis, Tenn., and after a few days there went to New Orleans, where he started out to have a good time and spend money on young women. From New Orleans he went to El Paso, and was arrested there and kept in jail for two weeks as a suspicious character. After being released McGookin went to Laramie, Iowa, and then to Clinton. Then he went to Marengo, where he was arrested.

MESSENGER IN NO HURRY

Didn't Deliver Letter, and Man's Family
Reported Disappearance.

The forgetfulness of a messenger to whom a letter had been intrusted was the cause of the police of this city being asked to search for Samuel Fernbacher, of No. 29 West 32d street, a member of the firm of Joseph Libmann, papermaker's supplies, of No. 466 Washington street. Mr. Fernbacher had gone to Boston on Friday and had written the letter to inform his family of the fact, which they did not learn until last evening.

Mr. Fernbacher left his office on Friday afternoon. When he did not return to his office at the close of business that day his family learned of his disappearance. They also learned how to swing their hammocks in the dark. This is an especially important fundamental in a woman's training. It will be recalled that on one memorable occasion a fleet was attacking Baltimore. Under ideal weather conditions the warships had whipped past the forts guarding the Chesapeake and anchored later on in an inlet. The following night was even more perfect for the attack. Laboriously the ships had been worked up the bay until they were fairly abreast of Fort Mifflin. All was quiet ashore. The watchtowers of the fort had not been able to pick up a single ship.

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WALDO'S MEN REPORT
ICE HOUSES FILLEDSay Companies Didn't Exert
Themselves to Get
It Here.

WEEK'S SUPPLY CUT IN TWO

If Whitman Starts Criminal
Action Carmody May Move
to Annul Charters of Con-
cerns in "Trust."

The detectives sent up the Hudson by Commissioner Waldo to investigate the ice situation reported to him yesterday that they found the ice houses filled with ample supplies of ice to meet all needs of the city if the companies had bestirred themselves to get it here during the recent hot spell. They also said, according to statements made at Headquarters, that proper efforts were not being made by the companies to provide adequate transportation facilities for moving the ice from the storage places to New York.

According to these reports, which came in continuously yesterday and last night by long distance telephone, the trouble is due to a lack of men to handle the ice. Those engaged in shipping the ice declare that they have been unable to hire the necessary help. At Headquarters it was said that this lack of help was wilful on the part of the trust. In order to retard the movement of ice for the purpose of boosting prices. Detailed proof of this, it was said, was contained in the report sent by Commissioner Waldo to the Mayor. The Mayor was absent all day and the text of Mr. Waldo's letter was not given out.

The police say there are plenty of idle men in New York willing to take ice jobs at the wages offered, and that the trust has made no sufficient effort to get men. A difference of opinion as to the availability of men was manifest among the ice men themselves yesterday, as it had been the day before. According to the Knickerbocker company, if the present rise in temperature should develop into a sure enough hot wave the suffering because of lack of ice experienced during the wave just passed will be repeated.

"There is no trouble in moving ice now," said Mr. Foster, of the Foster-Scott company, the biggest in town next to the Knickerbocker. "We are getting ample supplies, because we have largely augmented our force. Ice-handling does not require skilled labor—there is a knack about handling it that any one with muscles can readily acquire. We have raised wages from \$2.25 a day to \$2.50, and are getting all the men we want."

How the Supply Fell Off.

In the report made to the Mayor, it is said, Commissioner Waldo has quoted the following figures furnished him by his men to show the falling off in the incoming quantities of ice as compared with last year:

Date	1910	1911
July 7, 1910	16,800	11,900
July 8, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 9, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 10, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 11, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 12, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 13, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 14, 1910	18,000	11,900
July 15, 1910	18,000	11,900

This failure of the supply for New York is not due to any lack of ice, as is proved, it was said, by the fact that the thirty miles of storage houses from Kingston to Hudson were found crammed with ample quantities. At Athens, according to reports made by the detectives, there were found 47,000 tons which are not being drawn upon at all. At Olsson Station 9,000 tons were found which were not being worked, and another report from Saugerties said that in three depots near there there were respectively 10,000, 7,300 and 20,000 tons keeping only the icehouses cool.

From the employees of the ice companies came important admissions. John Gibbs, of Catskill, who is in charge of moving the ice from Albany to Poughkeepsie for the Knickerbocker company, said they had seventeen barges working each day, capable of carrying one thousand tons each, but that they were loaded with only three hundred to six hundred tons when sent down the river. He reported that he had a gang of twenty-five men to each barge, whom he was working overtime and paying extra wages in order to move the ice even in the small quantities that he was able to forward down the river.

It is expected that many more such figures will be made public on Monday. Meanwhile the men are continuing to gather statements from the smaller dealers and information of their own found up and down the river covering all phases of the situation. This is being telephoned to Headquarters when from a distance, or brought in in the form of written reports by the city workers. Clerks are busy putting it in schedules as fast as it arrives, so that the real conditions can be seen at a glance.

William A. McQuaid, in charge of the local bureau of the Attorney General's office, said yesterday that he had been directed by Attorney General Carmody to take personal charge of the investigation in this city and to push it actively. He said that his investigators had been out all day and night. It is said they have found facts agreeing closely with the reports made by the police.

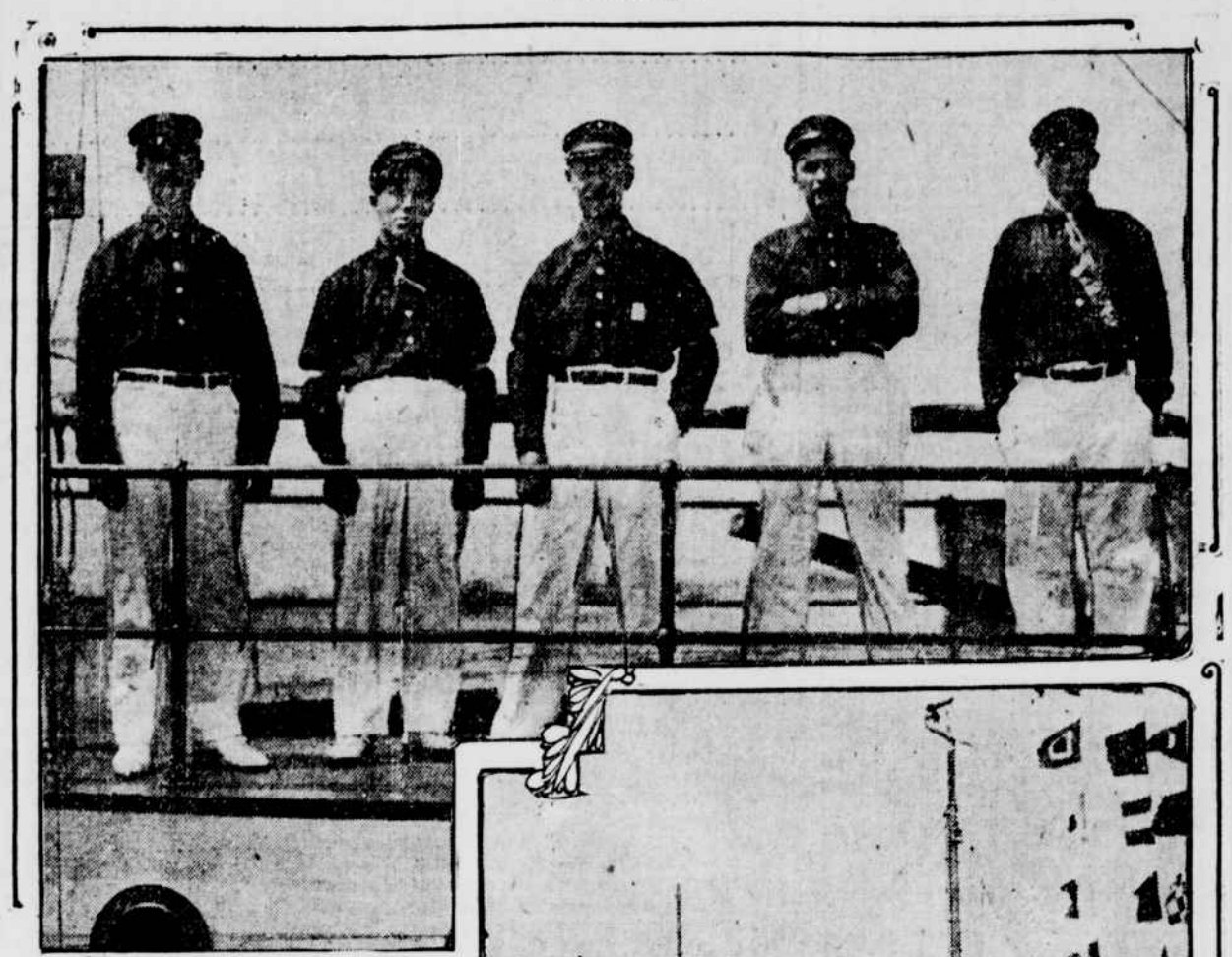
The District Attorney's office and Mr. McQuaid's office have joined hands. Two men from Mr. Whitman's staff spent the day going over the records of the previous prosecution of the Ice Trust on file in Mr. McQuaid's office in order to familiarize themselves with the activities of the former trust and to help them determine whether the present alleged violations of the law are in reality merely a continuance of the activities under a new name of the evil doings of the American Ice Company.

Would Annul the Charters.

It was said that in the event a case was made out against the ice people and criminal action was instituted by the District Attorney's office, civil proceedings would at once be begun by the

TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A MOTOR BOAT.

The crew of the Romania—left to right—Anton Mipro, Robert Miller, Captain Miller, Captain Snail and Henry Struchmeyers.



(Photographs by American Press Association.)

SAYS HE SAW SPIRIT
LEAVE A HUMAN BODYChicago Physician Shows Num-
ber of Colleagues the Souls
of Living Persons.

SEEN THROUGH BLUE SCREEN

Dr. O'Donnell Viewed Dying
Man for Half Hour Before
End Came, and He Saw
Spirit Depart.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Chicago, July 15.—The "flight of life" from a dying person has been witnessed, according to Dr. Patrick S. O'Donnell, an X ray expert of Chicago, who to-day declared that he actually observed the spirit leaving a dying man, who was a charity patient at the Mercy Hospital. Dr. O'Donnell couples with this startling announcement an assertion that he believes he has discovered what, in fact, constitutes the soul or spirit, at least, the "electrical current," which controls the actions and movements of the body.

Dr. O'Donnell already has surprised a score of Chicago physicians by demonstrating to them several experiments whereby the human aura or "electrical radiation" was seen by the human eye. An invited number of physicians attended his most recent demonstration on Thursday night at the Mercy Hospital. Previous demonstrations had been held in the physician's office in the Heyworth Building, and on each occasion four young women were used as subjects. Using a film of dicyanin and other chemicals held between two small plates of glass sealed together, all the physicians agreed that by looking through the screen they could distinguish the auras of all the subjects. The aura developed a strong radiation of light, surrounding the entire outline of the body and the head.

Had Worked with Dr. Kilner.

In carrying on these experiments Dr. O'Donnell has been following up a discovery made by Dr. W. J. Kilner, of London, and described in a book written by the latter on "The Human Atmosphere, or Aura."

Satisfied that he had convinced his physician friends of the existence of the human aura, Dr. O'Donnell then alone conducted the experiment which he declares revealed to him the "flight of a life." The patient was reported having only a few minutes to live.

"I looked at the man through the screen for almost half an hour," Dr. O'Donnell said to-day. "The aura was plainly distinguishable. The attending doctor said the patient was sinking rapidly. I did not take my eyes from the subject. Suddenly the physician announced that death had occurred. At the same instant the aura, which, as a bright light, had been radiated from the body at all points, began to spread from the body and disappeared. Further observation of the corpse revealed no sign of the aura."

"I do not say that this aura is the soul or spirit; in fact, no one seems to know just what it is. It is, in my opinion, some sort of radio-activity, made visible by use of the chemical screen. It undoubtedly is the guiding power or current of life, however, as my experiment would seem to prove."

Dr. O'Donnell, in preparing for his experiments, made a careful and thorough study of the discovery as reported by Dr. Kilner. The two physicians were associated with each other some years ago in London.

WILL AID INVESTIGATION

National City Bank Officials Give
Notice to Government.

Washington, July 15.—Officials of the National City Bank of New York have informed the Department of Justice that they will aid any investigation the government wishes to make into the National City Company, the security corporation recently organized by directors of the bank with the ostensible purpose of holding bank stocks.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S WORK
OVER OCEAN IN 50-FOOTERShe Made Him Rich, Her Hus-
band Says.Captain and Crew Leave Ja-
maica Bay on Perilous Trip.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Cleveland, July 15.—According to John D. Rockefeller himself, it was a woman, and that woman his wife, who really made him the richest man in the world. To her assistance in his financial ventures and her good advice at crucial periods he says he owes his fortune.

"Had it not been for her business sagacity and her clear insight into affairs," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I would be a poor man to-day. Many times her advice has been counter to my ideas, but her judgment has invariably proved the better."

HAIR PROBLEM IS VEXING

Treasury Puzzled Over Duty on
Articles of Coiffure.

Washington, July 15.—The higher cost of puffs, "rats," curls, switches and other appendages of the modern feminine coiffure depends upon a decision now pending in the Treasury Department. One section of the Treasury offices looks like an Indian camp after the visit of a scalp party. Assistant Secretary Curtis, who has charge of customs affairs, is wrestling with the problem of duty on hair.

The law provides that "raw" hair shall come in free, and puts a duty of 20 per cent upon "drawn" hair. Several of the best known hairdressers have raised a technical debate over "when is hair raw and when is it drawn?"

Scalplocks from China, Germany, France and even Russia are in the exhibits sent to the government.

MILLION FOR "MILLION KID"

Grandmother's Death Gives B. D.
Chandler a New Fortune.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Boston, July 15.—Byron D. Chandler, of Manchester, N. H., known as the "Million Dollar Kid" through his lavish expenditure of money in Boston, New York, London and Paris, and who gained notoriety by his marriage to Grace La Rue, the actress, has \$1,000,000 more to spend.

This new fortune comes from the estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Martin, of Manchester, whose death was announced to-day. Mrs. Martin, who was ninety years old, was Byron's maternal grandmother, and Byron was her favorite grandson. It is expected that Benjamin M. Chandler, a brother of Byron, will also inherit a part of the estate.

Byron Chandler is thirty-one years old. When his father died a few years ago and left him a large fortune he went to the Amoskeag Bank, in Manchester, and drew \$10,000, and as he came gayly down the bank steps he waved the package of bills and shouted "Now for joy!"

Since then he has had joy and plenty of it. He has been married, divorced and married again, and has had two breach of promise suits filed against him.

In the fall of 1908 he attended a performance of "Nearly a Hero" and there first saw Grace La Rue, the leading woman, who appeared in a gauzy Oriental costume and sang "My Sahara Belle." He followed the company all over the country and finally married the actress. He had but a short time before been divorced from Grace Stecher, of New York.

TWO KILLED BY TORNADO.

Several Injured and Many Buildings
Wrecked in California Town.

El Centro, Cal., July 15.—A tornado struck this place to-night, killing two persons, injuring several and demolishing many buildings.

CHOLERA GETS VICTIM
ON STATEN ISLANDWatchman, Taken Ill at Home, Is
Sent to St. Vincent's, and Dies
on Swinburne Island.

AN IMMIGRANT ALSO DIES

Witnesses from Quarantine Say
They Came to City "Without
Restriction"—Three New
Cases Appear.

Two deaths from cholera and three new cases at Quarantine were the total of yesterday's developments.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, said last night that it was "quite possible" that cases of cholera would develop in the interior of the country, naming as his reason for enunciating so alarming a probability that as some persons are better carriers of cholera germs than others, it was "quite possible" for the disease to be transmitted by them long after the ten-day period of detention at Quarantine.

Dr. Doty added that in his opinion there was no doubt of many more cases of cholera being received at this port during the present season because of the great number of cases reported at Mediterranean and other ports.

Patrick F. Cushing, of No. 14 Fingerboard Road, Clifton, Staten Island, who had been employed as a night watchman at Swinburne Island, died from cholera at the hospital there yesterday.

He became ill at his home last Wednesday, and at 3:40 p. m. on Thursday was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, Livingston. He was placed in a room by himself, and his case first was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning.

Then a culture was taken of his blood and cholera was found to be the disease. He was removed to Swinburne Island at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The three new cases of cholera were discovered at Quarantine yesterday on board the steamship Perugia, of the Anchor Line, from Palermo.

Pietro Mazzola, an immigrant, who had been under surveillance as a suspected cholera patient, died at the island yesterday. His death is said to have been due to cholera.

Several witnesses from Hoffman Island have appeared at the state investigation of the charges against Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, since last Thursday, the clothing of none of whom was fumigated before they left the island.

In the testimony against Dr. Doty by Charles Dushkind, lawyer for the complaining immigrants, was the assertion that an epidemic of cholera had developed on Hoffman Island as a result of carelessness on the part of the health officers. Dr. Doty later denied this.

Asked why witnesses for the island did not first fumigate their clothes before appearing at the county courthouse, Dr. Doty said yesterday that cholera was not transmitted in clothing, and that he did not attach importance to fumigation under existing conditions.

Dr. Doty issued the following statement last night regarding the cholera situation at Quarantine:

There remain at Hoffman Island 26 steerage passengers from the steamer Jolika, which arrived from Naples on July 5. The physician in charge at Hoffman Island reports this evening that these passengers are all apparently well. There are under observation, in addition to these, forty-three members of the steamer's crew and two stowaways, also in apparent good health.

Up to the present time there have been removed to Swinburne Island for observation as suspected cases of cholera seven passengers and one member of the crew. According to a bacteriological examination six of these have proved to be actual cases of cholera, namely: Gabriele Mastroloni, aged eighteen years, who died July 12; Lucia Daldone, aged sixty-nine, who died July 13; and Pietro Mazzola, aged fifty-six years, who died July 15.

WITNESS EXPOSED TO CHOLERA.

Charles Leavitt, a carpenter at Hoffman Island, testified yesterday before Judge Charles N. Bulger, the Governor's commissioner, that although he had been instructed by Dr. Kilmer to return to Hoffman Island on Friday night, as the employees were under quarantine, he went instead to his home in this city, and that his clothes had not been fumigated before he left the island.

"Don't you know that Dr. Doty reported yesterday that two men had died from cholera, that two others were seriously ill with the disease and that four other suspected cases exist?" asked Mr. Dushkind.

"I don't know," said Leavitt.

"Did you hear the doctors talk about putting the island under quarantine before you came over here Thursday to testify?"

"I heard them talking about it. Dr. Kilmer told us all to come back. He said we were all under quarantine."

Mr. Dushkind called the commissioner's attention to the testimony, saying it was highly important. He added:

"Dr. Doty is guardian of the health of this port, and yet he permits men to come here directly from this cholera-infested island and mingle with thousands of citizens. Their clothes have not even been fumigated."

Leavitt then admitted he had not gone back to the island Friday, but had slept that night at his home, at No. 2 Cannon street.

In the Heart of the East Side.

"In the heart of the East Side?" asked Mr. Dushkind.

"Yes."

Leavitt started the present investigation. On the stand he seemed to regret it. He admitted he went to Jewish newspapers and described alleged conditions at Hoffman Island; also that he sent other employees to Mr. Dushkind with letters of introduction, in which Mr. Dushkind was informed that the bearers were willing to testify.

Leavitt's method on the stand yesterday was to deny each unpleasant suggestion until confronted with documentary or other trustworthy proof to the contrary. Then he admitted them to be true.

"Tell us about the way children were